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New Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1880. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-There are rumors of an approaching war between Russia and Germany and Austria. = Edward William Cooke. the English painter, and Dr. J. C. Herman Freund are dead. - Protection in Germany is said to have greatly increased the cost of living. = Damage by flood in France is less than was feared. Cabul is reported quiet. === President Prado, of Peru; has fled. === President Daza, of Bolivia,

has been deposed. DOMESTIC .- General Garfield was unanimously nominated in Ohio for the Senate. ____ Luke Pryor been appointed Senator from Georgia. The New-York Legislature met and organized yesterday; the Governor's Message was received, and several bills of importance were introduced. A report on the disfranchised cities in Maine is expected from the Council to-day caucus nominations for Senate and House officers were made by the Fusionists, - The milk producers of three counties met at Middletown, N. Y. yesterday.

CONGRESS.-A number of petitions and bills were introduced in the Senate, including a bill for a Court of Appeals. === The House authorized an investigation of the Ute outbreak, and passed sev eral bills; the consideration of the House Rules was postponed. Both houses adjourned early out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Houston. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Statements concerning

the concealment of former forgeries by J. Lloyd Haigh attracted much attention yesterday the city. == Two more deaths result from the Turn Hall fire and one from the Newark explosion. == The St. Nicholas Society celebrated Twelfth Night. - A court of inquiry began to investigate charges against General Warren. = Further testimony was given in the Lewis will case. ____ The Neuro logical Society discussed the treatment of the insane. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar.

opening, were irregular and feverish, but closed firm.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy and rainy weather, followed by clearing and cooler weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 44°; lowest, 38°; average, 41°.

Another of the unsettled controversies of the Civil War comes up in the Army Court of Inquiry which is now in session on Governor's Island. Lieutenant-Colonel Gouverneur K. Warren has requested an inquiry into the order made by General Sheridan relieving him from command of the Fifth Army Corps at the battle of Five Forks, and is conducting his own case before the Court, over which General Hancock presides.

A Republican Anti-Third Term Club has been formed at Albany. In the resolutions adopted last night, which we give elsewhere, the necessity of the organization is defended on the ground that a Grant Club already exists in Albany. and the Republicans of the State are reminded that their State Convention in 1875 adopted a resolution declaring the unalterable opposition of the party to a third term.

Controller Kelly is certainly a fast friend as well as an obstinate enemy. He never wearies of aiding schemes he favors and of helping men he likes. Yesterday be added another to his many benefits to the Spinola steam-heating company. As he now controls three votes out of four in the Sinking Fund Commission there will be no check to the gratification of bis wishes in that department of the City Government. But it may not be out of place to remind Mr. Kelly that his position should be held as a trust, and that he should not allow bimself to be used in schemes for enriching corporations at the expense of the city.

General Garfield's nomination by acclamation for United States Senator by the Republican of the Ohio Legislature is a splendid tribute to have fled from the popular indignation at shall be construed as mandatory; and (2) has never been able, in the course of a long life, to

is and must be the hope of the country, and this unanimous nomination, putting aside all thought of the personal distinction designed for him, is a proof of the instinct with which the Republican party in stirring periods seeks the leadership of its best men. When it is remembered what distinguished Republicans have been proposed as candidates for the place which General Garfield has been chosen without a dissenting voice, the honor is seen to be great indeed. Considered in its Presidential significance, this must be regarded as a handsome gain for Secretary Sherman, especially as one of the candidates mentioned against the General was an ardent Grant man.

The situation in Maine, where the Legislature meets to-day, remains substantially unchanged. Neither party can be said to have gained or lost much. For the Republicans, however, to hold the ground they had already won is a prophecy of victory. Mr. Voter, the counted-in Fusionist who was visited at his home by a delegation in the hope that he might be persuaded at the last moment to accept his certificate, adheres manfully to his position. Four other Fusionists are known to have refused their certificates, making the five members memtioned yesterday as trustworthy opponents of the fraud. It has already been stated that in a House of 151 members, where the Fusionists have 78, a defection of three of these, followed by the withdrawal of the Republicans in a body, accompanied by these three members, would be sufficient to destroy the quorum, and prevent the organization of the body. But the Fusionists now claim that a smaller quorum will be legal. There are 78 Fusion members and 61 Republicans, with 12 elections declared void by the Council. The new claim is that a quorum will consist of a majority of the members to whom certificates were issued. If this assertion were correct, seventy members would form a quorum, and the Fusionists would still have a prospect of controlling the House. But there are signs of growing disintegration among them. A Democratic menber-elect has declared that he will not participate in the organization of the House until the mandate of the Supreme Court is obeyed, and a Greenback member-elect has made substantially the same announcement. Declarations like these afford strong hope that when the Legislature meets to-day it will be found that the historic fraud of Maine has been defeated by the men who were expected to give it its finishing touches.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

In one respect, at least, the first Message of Governor Cornell will command universal approval. Having no startling proposals to submit to the Legislature and no recondite policy to explain at wearisome length, he confines himself to a few plain sentences. Superfluity of words is one of the vices of American statesmanship, and it is refreshing to find a high public personage who knows when he has said enough, and then stops.

The most important of the recommendations of the new Governor are for the appointment of a commission to revise the tax laws, the adoption of a sensible excise system. a loan for the new Capitol, the regulation of railway charges, an extension of the registry law to all incorporated villages, and further safeguards against election frauds. The need of legislation on some of these topics has long been recognized. The recent publication of the personal tax-lists of this city has called renewed attention to the inequality of our present method of distributing public burdens, and there can be no doubt that a thorough revision of the system must be undertaken before long. The condition of the excise trouble is a standing disgrace to the State. The Governor proposes no particular plan for the regulation of the railroads, but he declared that "the public have a right to demand that "freight tariffs shall be uniform for like service. "without discrimination as between citizens "or communities, and that they shall also "have all reasonable publicity." As a special committee, appointed by the last Assembly, has to report on this subject to the present Legislature, a precise recommendation from the Executive would now be premature. The Governor favors the election of women on school boards, the most liberal policy in making the higher education free to all, a reform in the administration of jails, poorhouses, and insane asylums, a revision of the pilotage laws, and a reduction of municipal expenses in the City of

New-York. The voters of the State will observe in all this one most gratifying fact-that, for the first time in five years, the Message of the Governor of New-York is a Message, and not a campaign document. For five years the Governor's Message has been used to preach the gospel of Tildenism to the whole country, for the official utterances of the Executive of this State inevitably attract attention in every State, Governor Cornell evidently pro-(41212 grains), 87.80 cents. Stocks, after a strong poses to do the business of the State in a business-like way. He is not engaged in manufacturing or keeping alive Presidential candidates, and there is therefore a conspicuous absence of rhetoric in the paper. which some critics may carp at as not being brilliant. If we are not mistaken, the people of New-York prefer to have the condition of their affairs told to them in the plain language of common-sense, and will find no fault with Governor Cornell because he has written his Message upon the business of the State of New-York, and not upon the business of the United States. But it is not to be supposed that Governor Cornell is not a man of decided opinions. His recommendations are positive, and in striking contradiction, just as the manner of the Message is, of the recommendations of his predecessors. Upon the necessity of completing the new Capitol, the expediency of submitting the taxation question to a special commission, the visdom of affording by the action of the State the highest educational advantages to all, etc., Governor Robinson is directly opposed by Governor Cornell. Upon the question of higher education the latter's words may well be received with respectful attention by the people of this State, for Governor Cornell is a poor man to-day because of the splendid gifts made by his father in the endowment of a university Even those who do not concur in these or other specific recommendations made in the Message will admire it as a practical, straightforward, honest document.

> THE TRIUMPH OF CHILL. city preceded only by a few hours the

to one of the truest men in . American | Lima, which has culminated since his departure | that constitutional requirements as to the politics to-day. General Garfield represents in a revolution and the installation of Pierola as the best element in the party which Dictator, It is true that President Prado declares, in the interesting talk with him given elsewhere, that he is merely on his way to Europe upon a mission of State, and professes great astonishment at the report that he has been superseded in the sapreme office. But an incredulous public will, no doubt, continue to believe that the President of a South American Republic who was lately to obliged to return from the field to the capital in order to prevent a revolution, and who left behind him a gathering mutiny which broke out soon after he left his troops, would hardly choose such a time for a European tour, unless he expected to leave his own country for his own good. Be this as it may, there is no doubt of the deposition of the Presidents of both the affied Republics, and it is plain that this sudden popular vengeance is the penalty of ignominious failure in the war against Chili.

The issue of the war is in singular contrast to its beginning. All the first successes were with the Atlies, but the rapid and brilliant victories of the Chilians which followed were thus made all the more striking. The Allied navy was swept from the seas by the superior Chilian fleet, and overwhelming victories on land tollowed this triumph on the sea. The Allies quarrelled. The Peruvians had been drawn into the war only by a secret treaty of alliance which had been made some years before with Bolivia, but once involved in it, found themselves compelled to bear the burden of the conflict. The Bolivian treops took a keener interest in home politics than the preservation of the National honor on the field of battle, and at last accounts many of them had started for home with the avowed object of deposing the President. That heroic purpose has now been accomplished.

The triumph of Chili could not have been more decisively marked than by these events. It is due to those elements of National character which cause Chili to approach the North American ideal of a republic more closely than any of her sister countries. Good credit and a good currency make strong sinews of war; and intelligence and public virtue have aided in this signal victory over two countries which are honeycombed with corruption, and snuk deep in ignorance and sloth.

WHAT DID GOVERNOR GARCELON MEAN? On the 24th of December the Hon. Lot M. Morrill addressed a letter to Governor Garcelon begging him to require the opinion of the State Supreme Court "on each law point in-"volved in the variation of the count from the "tace of the official returns." His reason for making this request was explained to be that a very large proportion of the people of Maine believed that they had been grossly wronged by the acts of the canvassers, and that an authoritative declaration by the Court would "restore peace, order, quiet and good feeling." Mr. Morrill moreover showed bow a practical effect could be given to the opinion of the Judges in case it should be adverse to the action of the Governor and Council. He reminded Governor Garcelon, first, that there were precedents for recalling a summons erroneously issued; and, second, that in the case of the five disfranchised cities no summons nad yet been sent to anybody. He added: "Even if there was a question as to the strict legal right to recall a certificate of election, it is not doubted that the decision of the 'Court would at once cause the member not 'entitled to the seat to retire; and the right-'ful member to be at once admitted." To this the Governor replied: "Nothing would 'give me greater pleasure than an authoritative decision upon points involved in the present condition of affairs, and also upon such as might be likely to arise. Please to indicate the points that occur to you which have not already been adjudicated upon, and I doubt not that we may be able to obtain a satisfactory "solution of doubtful complications; or, if not satisfactory at least such as may be deemed authoritative." Rightly interpreting the Governor's reply as an "acquiescence in the propriety of settling all disputed points in this orderly, just and constitutional man-"ner." Mr. Morrill indicated fourteen ques tions to be submitted to the Court. Governor Garcelon substituted for them twelve other questions, framed, as he presumably supposed, in the Democratic interest, and then called the Court together.

What did the Governor mean? Mr. Morrill proposed an arbitration; the Governor accepted it. According to all rules of honor both parties, having agreed to an arbitration, are bound by the decision. Governor Garcelon in this case is under a particularly stringent obligation to abide by the result, because he demanded and obtained the exclusive privilege of determining what points should be laid before the arbitrators. The Republicans might have reason for resisting the judgment, on the ground that the matter passed upon was not that which they offered to submit; but the Governor has no such excuse; they are his own questions to which the Court, by unanimous voice, has made these clear and positive replies; and if Dr. Garcelon is an honest man, he ought to stand by his implied pledges. He cannot plead that the opinions of the Judges apply only to future controversies and that the past is irrevocable. The pertinency of an "authoritative decision' of the Court to "the present condition of "affairs" (we are quoting the Governor's own words) was carefully considered in the preliminary correspondence : and the arbitration was proposed and accepted for the sole purpose, unequivocally stated by both parties, of settling the existing dispute about the proper complexion of the Legislature. Governor Garcelon perfectly understood what he was doing, and, if we assume that he is blessed with ordinary common sense, we must take it for granted that when he asked for the opinion of the Court he intended to be ruled by it. He might have refused to go before the Court; that would have been a much simpler course than accepting arbitration and then repudi-

ating the decision. Probably he imagined that his twelve questions were so artfully devised that the answers must be favorable to his side. He supposed that the technical strength of his case was much greater than it turned out to be. Mr. Morrill's questions, it will be remembered, were framed with a view of ascertaining whether the Governor and Conneil had authority to permit the correction of defective returns so as to give effect to the known will of the voters, the corollary being that it was their moral duty to do this if they had the power. Governor Garcelon refused to put the inquiries in this form. He asked instead whether the canvassers had The arrival of the President of Peru in this a strict legal right to throw out defective returns; and to this he supposed that the Court announcement by cable that the President of must necessarily answer Yes, whatever dis-Bolivia had been deposed. These two cretionary authority there might be for ansignificant facts compress into a other and more equitable course. He oversingle sentence the whole story of looked two principles of law, clearly the triumph of the Chilian Republic over the stated by the Court: (1) That when public Allies. President Prado is naturally supposed rights are concerned permissive authority

form and manner of making returns are intended to protect the suffrage, and must not be so interpreted as to destroy it. In harmony with these principles the Supreme Court pronounced an opinion which utterly overthrew the Governor. When that headstrong gentleman read it he was probably more astonished than ever before in his life; and we have little doubt that the catastrophe left him without a plan. What he had bound himself to do under these circumstances by his acceptance of the arbitration is plain enough; but the man who was bold enough to defy the public opinion of the United States by counting out a legally elected Legislature was not bold enough to do his duty when it had been pointed out to him by advisers of his own choice. Courage sometimes is a capricious quality. Dr. Garcelon retires to private life to-day with a singular reputation, as the Governor who was not afraid to do wrong, but was afraid to acknowledge that he had made a mistake.

SHORT SESSIONS.

A goodly number of State Legislatures begin their sessions this week. With them open endless possibilities in the business of making laws, with tremendous temptations to ,legislators to make the most of their opportunities, manufacture statutes upon every conceivable subject, and exhaust the resources of statesmanship. The Tribune takes this occasion to repeat the advice it has heretofore given to legislators tempted to legislate: Don't. We are not wanting in respect for the genius and abilities of the statesmen who in the various State capitols are this week standing up and swearing to support the Constitution. We are confident that, as a rule, they will compare favorably with their predecessors, that they are no less wise and patriotic, nor any more liable to blunder and overdo their work. But we venture to remind them once more that in all the States we have a great many laws now, and that the prevailing opinion outside of Legislatures is that the public welfare is more often promoted by the repeal of old statutes, than by the enactment of new ones. As American citizens we are of course proud of our State Legislatures as intelligent and competent public bodies, and proud of the individuals composing them as representative men. But we take the liberty to say that, in the exercise of their functions as law-makers, they are much more liable to do too much than too little. Very few Legislatures or Congresses have ever been blamed for making too few laws; a great many have been criticised and condemned for

making too many. Probably in all the State Legislatures that start off this week the determination is or will be announced by the leaders of the dominant party to make the session short and get along with the least possible tinkering with the laws. This not solely on the score of economy, for most of the States now pay their legislators. in a lump sum for the session, whether long or short, so that as a matter of expense it makes no very great difference, but because there is always, when . Legislature is in session, greater danger of the passage of unnecessary and foolish than of needed and wise laws. The people feel safer-and the members themselves are very well aware of the fact-when the Legislature is not in session. Then they know what they have to depend upon, and can conduct themselves accordingly. There never was a final adjournment of a Legislature yet that did not bring a feeling of relief to the people of the State, and it is notorious that when Congress adjourns the whole country rises up and claps its hands. The fear has been expressed by certain persons who make politics a profession and have an inordinate desire to be constantly before the public themselves, that, unless we have frequent elections and annual legislative sessions, the people will lose their interest in affairs and our free institutions will suffer from popular neglect. This feeling, however, is confined to the few who live upon the excitements of political campaigns the majority of the people prefer a little rest from politics occasionally, and something like stability and steadiness in the laws.

In the State Legislatures generally there is nothing to call for long sessions or much tinkering with the laws. The members as they come together express a purpose to confine their action to necessary business, make a short session, and adjourn. This is the good resolution with which they begin the year and the session, and in announcing it they show that they understand their own relations to the State and the popular feeling on the subject. Let us hope they will carry their resolution

The history of wills is a history of human selfish iess, of greed, heartlessness and bitter anger, while these documents also suggest kindness, generosity, affection and a sense of justice. It is a relief from the reiterated story of disputed wills to read of such a case as that of the late James Prendergast, of Jamestown, N. Y. He died intestate, but he had intended to leave real estate worth \$50,000 for a public library. He had made a minute of his plan, but he died without putting it in legal form. His nemoranda have no legal significance; but his tather has announced an intention of carrying out the wishes of his son. It is a curious fact that very seldom testators leave any doubt of their real intentions. Not many devises are set aside for ambiguity or because the wish of the testator is not distinctly expressed. The purpose of disputants is to thwart them through legal quibbles. So much the plessanter is that noble equity which disregards these altogether.

This is a great day for what there is left of

Tilden makes a solemn declaration that he is opposed to the reflection of Grant. Why not make it more solemn and declars he is opposed to the elec-tion of any Republican That would be scarcely

It is clear enough that the Democrats are bound to have a majority by States in Congress if they have to steal it. Their plan to steal a seat from Minnesota and put that notorious demagogue, Ignatius Donnelly, into it, is easily understood. It is much worse than the proposed theft of Congressman Orth's seat in the Indiana delegation, but it is a safer theft to make. Minnesota is a sare Republican State, and an outrage like this upon it will only increase the Republican majority; but Indiana is a doubtful State, and the theft of a seat from there might convert it into a sure Republican one. The might convertif into a sire Republican one. The calculation is a shrewd one, but it will have the cellect of rousing the country to the peril which is before it. There is absolutely no safety save in the election of a Republican President by a vote so overwhelming that even a francialent Democratic Congress will not dare to set the will of the people aside.

There are troops and arms in the State House of Maine, and yet not a Democrat in the land raises a cry of horror. If Maine were a Southern State what a howl there would be!

It is a thrilling spectacle to see Tilden quaking with fear lest the Republic be hurled to ruin by impertalism. The man who dodged his income tax when the money was needed to save his country from destruction, must necessarily create a commo

Seymour is a dreadfully unfortunate man. He

say "No" except in such a way that everybody has understood him to say "Yes." His recent labored effort to say he was not a candidate for the Presidency has proved no exception to the rule. The Democrats have pretty generally understood it to mean that he would accept a nomination. There is really only one way for the ex-Governor to put an end to this perverse spirit of his hearers. Let him request somebody to draw up a declaration like this: "I am not a candidate for the Presidency, and will consent to be one under no circumstances, and then let him sign it. That would settle the question forever. Will be do it? The man who would bet in fayer of his doing it would be sent to a lunatic asylum by a unanimous vote of his friends.

Garcelon says proudly that he is the most abused man in the country. He evidently enjoys the knowl-edge that be fully deserves the distinction.

The Democratic editors who are so aghast at the partisan character of the answer of the Maine Supreme Court to Garcelon's points should endeavor o calm themselves with the information that one of the Judges, Libbey, is a straight-out Democrat. He signed the "partisan" findings without a protest.

Congress reopens a little more stupid than ever. The donkey's kucking-strap is evidently solid.

The excessive harmony of the Republicans at Alonly seems to have a rasping effect upon the Democrats. It strikes them as a peril to the Republic. They should not thus confound themselves with the

A report was current in Washington last week that there had been a great falling off in the Republicau sentiment for Grant in Indians, and that the chances for a delegation to the National Convention in his favor had suddenly passed from good to bad. The Indianapolis Journal's canvass supports this report. Of the 2,615 names canvassed up to Monday last, 882 were for Blaine, 723 for Sherman, and 707 for Grant, with 119 non-committal and man, and 707 for Grant, with 119 non-committal and 184 scattering. This shows that for every Republican in Indiana who prefers Grant for a candidate there are three who prefer some one else, as his vote is only a trifle more than one-fourth of the whole number.

PERSONAL

The Pope writes a fine, clear black hand, forming very letter distinctly and signing himself "Leo Goethe once presented a set of his works to Harvard Library-a fact which has just been brought

to light in the process of recataloguing the German literature of the library. The Hood Fund-which it will be remembered is expected to provide for the nurture and education of ten children-is officially stated to be only \$10. 963, of which sum \$10,500 has been invested in United States bonds.

Dr. Samuel A. Green has presented to the Public Library of Boston a valuable collection designed to include everything which Benjamin Franklin wrote and printed, and everything which has been written about him, besides portraits, prints, medals, autographs and other personal memorials. The collection comprises 140 books and pamphlets by or about Franklin and eighty different portraits, and is to be added to as occasion serves by the trustees of the Among the autograph letters contributed by dis-

tinguished people to the fair of the Paris journalists for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation in Murcia, was one from Emilio Castelar, containing this pretty poetical sentiment: " To believe the mappiness exists in a feverish amoilion rather than n a tender and simple affection is to believe that he immensity of the sea will more readily quench hirst than the pure limpid water of a humble fountain.

Despite the meagre appropriation made by Congress for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition, Governor McCormick contrived to return \$10,000 to the Treasury. What an example! But Governor McCormick was not as economical with own money, spending \$10,000 more than his sa in order to maintain a generous hospitality, be-sides losing the opportunity of making \$100,000. No womeer he is not anxious to gecept another for-

General Grant writes thus to a friend who preented to him the Christmas gift referred to in the letter: "My Dear Sir-On this day, recognized as a holiday by all Christendom, I acknowledge the receipt of the beautiful table-fac simile of the centre-table on which General Lee and myself signed the terms of the former's surrender at Appomattex Court House, Va.—made of gold, and the still more highly appreciated expressions with which it is accompanied, printed on satin. Both will have a sacred place among the souvenirs which I hope to preserve through life, and then to transmit to my children as heirlooms, and to be preserved by them as equally sacred.

Messrs, John Quincy Adams, Francis Parkman, Phillips Brocks, W. D. Howells and a half-dozen other distinguished gentlemen, lately sent out a circular to men of cultivated tastes in Boston inviting them to organize there a club similar in its ses and operation to the Century Club of this city. About 250 favorable responses were received. the list including the names of the majority of Bos the list include the control of the club has not yet been decided upon. The meeting of preparation for organization was held on Saturday, Mr. John Quincy Adams presiding. The membership is to be limited to 300; the initiation fee is not to exceed \$20, and \$30 is to be the annual assess-

Mr. John McCullough gives an entertaining account of his first leanings toward the drams. It was in a Philadelphia shop-as related in The News of that city-that the boy John began his working life as apprentice in chairmaking. In the same shop was an intelligent old mechanic named Burke whose busy life had been brightened by much bard reading, and who was continually reciting Shakespeare greatly to the boy's delight. Burke's favorite spears greatly to the boy's designt. Burke's layorte amusement when slightly enlivened by the wine-cup was to murder young McCullough with a paint brush, and then recite with exceeding great effect over him, Marc Antony's speech over the dead Cresar. "I became perfectly enraptured with the man," says the actor, " and made such a patient, accommodating corpse for him that he finally made he a present of a copy of Shakespeare. From that ay the doom of the chairmaking business, so far as was concerned, was sealed forever."

LONDON, Jan. 6 .- The latest official bulletta from Cannes, dated January 4. announces that all the symptoms of the case of the Empress of Russia are very unfavorable.

MUSIC.

THE PHILHARMONIC CLUB. Last evening was most unfavorable for the concert of the Philbarmonic Club, for the rain of course kept many people away, and made the audience a scanty one. The moisture also affected the strings, so that it was impossible for the players to keep in tune. The programme was excellent. It included the Beethoven Trio op. 97 for violin, violoncello and piano, an Adagietto by Bicet, a Scherzo from one of Cherubini's Quartets, a Duo for flute and piano by Schubert, and the Quartet in F by Mozart. The club has evidently practised assiduously. The men play well together and with vigor. their shading is good, and they work intelligently, and though there is some tack of that spiritual quality which should be the soul of a performance. their work is yet useful and interesting. The Bicet Adaguetto, a charming little composition, was excellently played, and had to be repeated. Both the Beethoven and Mozart numbers were vigorously rendered, though their effect was marred by the incorrectness of intenation before referred to. Miss Anna Bock. who took the piano parts, is a young lady of excellent promise. She has a fine technique, plenty of power, a good left hand, and while she is immature, she plays with intelligence and taste. Some of the variations in the Schubert duo were exceedingly well done, and Mr. Wiener also did his part in this piece admirably. The next concert of the Club will be on February 3.

MUSICAL NOTES.

It is reported in Galignani that Gounod has ately completed a " Miserere" for four voices and solo. Strauss has just completed a new operetta, La Mantille à Bentille," which was to be performed at lenna after Christmas,

At a concert recently given by M. Lebouc, Mendelasphn's posthumous Sextet, Op. 110, for plane and strings, was performed for the first time in Paris. Herr Hans Richter, the conductor of the Vienna Opera, has lately renewed his engagement for a period of ten years. It was Herr Richter who conducted the Bayreuth Festival in 1876. This probably puts an end to a movement started here a little while ago to bring him to New-York.

received its five hundredth performance in St. Peters ourg last month. The principal singers presented Mme Schestakova, the composer's sister, who was present, with a "gift of honor," inscribed with her name in brilliants. The proceeds of the performance, amounting to some 2,000 roubles, are also to go to her. A monument to the composer's memory is to be erected either in St. Petersburg or Smolensk, his birth-place.

GENERAL NOTES.

The most ardent lover of the period has attempted to snuff out his life in St. Louis. His name is Theodore, and his sweetheart describes the tragedy in this familiar strain : "That there man came to my house last night. His clothing was just saturated with heresene and the insides of him were scaked with beuzing He got down, his head and hand right in front of me, and he said : 'Frances, I love you to distraction. Pity e, love me, or I'll set myself on fire.' He begged me, and he coaxed me, and he cried, howled and took on so that the police heard him and came around and arrested uim. I told him that I'd a good deal rather he'd go some-where else and die."

Cayenne pepper drove a Philadelphia audience out of doors on New-Year's night. When Rooney appeared on the stage of the New National Theatre to sing a comic song several spectators in the right of the first gallery began coughing and sneezing violently. The oughing became so general that it was thought the inerruption was premeditated, and done with a view to annoy the performers. Then began loud cries of " Past them out." "They have colds that will never ston " The officers of the theatre burried to the place of dis turbance in order to eject the sneezers and coughers the but before they carried their purpose into effect they themselves were coughing with the others. Rooney was unable to proceed, as the disturbance had become general. It was then discovered that expense pepper had been burned with cotton in the gallery.

As two children, a boy and a girl, were sliding on the ice near Hartford, one afternoon last week, one of them went down. Instinctively he spread out his arms and kept his head from going under for a while. The girl appreciating the danger that the little fellow was in, and knowing that she could do nothing to ward extricating him from his perilous; osition, started for a neighbor's house, a few hundred rods away, to tell his mother and to procure assistance if possible. The mother started for the river and without thinking of the danger basteged to the rescue of her boy. She was drowned before she could reach bim and throw her arms around him. The father was told of the terrible calamity which had occurred and which had robben him of his wife and child, by a little girl who went to meet him as he was coming home from his work in the city.

Three weeks ago the Czar found on his bedroom table a letter from the "Governing Committee which told him that for the fifth time fate had preserved im from their decrees, and advised him to beware of the sixth. The writers took pains to add that they do not attack the Czar's person, but his principles. Taen It is said that the Russian Ambassadors abroad have received copy of a circular, purporting to proceed also from the Revolutionary Committee, in which it is asserted that the cultivated classes have long been giving the Czar to understand that the people have no wish to continue under the yoke of a savage despotism. This document begs the Ambassadors to represent to the Czar the necessity of granting Constitutional Government, threatcening, if he continue to refuse this, the Revolutionary Committee will remove him from the throne. To con-trol the correspondence of all persons living at the Win-ter Palace, any letters arriving for them have to be de-livered at a special office, whence they will be trans-mitted to their destinations, or not, as the case may be.

Tenement-house reform is as complex an undertaking in London as it is in New-York. The Metropolitan Board of Works finds it alriest impossible ta nduce the inhabitants of the rookeries to vacate them, and will be compelled to apply to Parliament for supplementary legislation in order to remedy the defects of the acts of 1875 and 1879. In the City proper the act has been more successfu', but it has not gone far The health of the children attending the Greystok-place schools being unsatisfactory, the Board asked Dr. Alfred Carpenter, of Croydon, to report on the district. He found them fiving in homes in which the water supply was stored in old tubs, had was in a most dirty condition, in which the ordinary conveniences of life were not provided, and in there was an absence of light and no possibility of fresh are. "One of the houses, in which a child had died, was inhabited by a mass of human beings. It smelt so abominably that I was glad to beat a basty ferreat." These were not the worst parts of a description which is almost too revaling to quote. Yet this area is close by Changery-lane and not far from Holborn.

The close of the year was celebrated in uproarious fashion by the members of the Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore. When the regular call was begun the voice of the assistant secretary was drowned with cat-calls and groans, and upon his persevering in his objectionable cries he was promptly stuffed in a dilaptdated beaver which made its appearance in a most mys terious manner. Meanwhile the crowd relieved its feelings by yelling and whooping at regular intervals as a means of getting rid of some of its superfluous excitement and good nature. As 11 o'clock sounded, to the great delight of those not in the secret, the full 5th Regment Band, numbering thirty pieces, marched into the hall, and took a position on the west side near the secretary's desk. Their advent was greeted with a series of ear splitting yells, which, in point of volume and intencar spitting yets, was a locomotive whistic to strangle with envy. A mammoth procession was subsequently formed, and headed by the band all present marched no South to Second, to Holiday, to Baitimore, to Post Office ave., to Holiday.st., making the circuit of the site of the proposed new building. The band played a selection in Front of the site, after which three rousing teams were given. cheers were given.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Why not indict Pillsbury, Garcelon and the confederacy of State stealers, for conspiracy at on law !- [Buston Traveller (Rep.) After the decision of the Maine Supreme

Court it is difficult to see how any of those countral in who hope to retain their own sali-respect and the respect of their neighbors can take the sents fraudu-lently and direcally given them.—[New-Haven Journal (Rep.)

Possibly rough times may be before the country. It is not to be doubted that there will be a straigle of some sharpmess before the people can regain possession of public affairs in the United States.—[Macon

INDEED!

From The New York Evening Express (Twm. Dem.)

The principle of construction adopted by the The principle of construction and authority indices takes all specific meaning and authority indices takes all specific meaning and authority. have erred by a too strict and literal construction of the Constitution, but he showed a genuine respect for it, and his efforts to obey it to the lefter, even though he may have erred in its interpretation, dozervo far more respect than opinions which deprive it of all authority and force.

A SAMPLE DEMOCRATIC "HOLLER."

From The New-Albert Ledger-Stendard (Dem.)

Why should any Democrat, any Republican or any one cise doubt that the Democratic candidate for President will occupy the executive chart for four years, beginning March 4, 1881? Democrate have more electoral voice, by several, than Republicans; Democrate have at least half a million more of the popular vote than Republicans; a Democratic Congress will count the electoral voice; and if the worst comes, we can vote than Republicans; a Democratic Congress will count the electoral vote; and if the worst comes, we can whale the daylights out of the Republicans in a fair, stand-up, scientific light; we can going their eyes out; we can kick their sime built they "moler nuff"; we can sit on them and everlastingly crush them. So, take the matter in any shape, we've got 'ew, boys, and they are bound to surrender.

matter in any state, we've got ear, dolys, and they are bound to surrender.

POINTS FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Bufful Express (Rep.)

A good many matters of moment will come before this Winier's Legislature—so many, in fact, that it is very certain some or them will be crowded out of sight and passed over without action from mere lack of time. For that reason we was to call early attention to a couple of points of needed legislation, in the hope of thus enlisting such attention of members in them as may lead to affirmative a their in the less crowded first half of the session. One point of a good deal of importance is the proposition of the lags as a social to that provision of the Lagslature and additional judge in each judicial district. Another point to which the attention of the Lagslature abould be earnestly directed is that of the legal responsibility of public officers who prove unfailing to fusion that provision to describe the money stolen and prove its value. This is needful for the protection of persons wrongfully accused. Yet to rigidly apply this rule to public officers is almost equivalent to granting them immunity from punishment. How is it possible, on the part of the people, to describe the missing money and prove its value, in the case of an embezziement by a city, county or State treasurer?

YES, BUT ONE JUDGE IS A DEMOCRAT.

YES, BUT ONE JUDGE IS A DEMOCRAT.

From The Concinnate Enquirer Dem.)

The answers of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Maine to the questions summitted to them by Governor tiarcelon destroy themsoives. The opinion is, throughout, a partisan decision, distinguished for a plentiful tack of consistency. The opinion one more feaches the folly and Impropriety of making the Judiciary political referees, of referring questions pertaining solely to political elections to men on the Banch, as unpired. It is discovered that their decisions are as partisan as those of mon not on the Bench.

ULSTER'S FIRST SPEAKER.

From The Kingston Freeman (Ers.).

General Sharpe is the first member from Ulster County to take the Speaker's chair smee the organization of the State. It is an honor to the county of which his fellow etitzens are justly proud. He carries of the prize over the heads of men who have had much longer legislative experience. Mr. Alvord has been cloven times a member of the Assembly and three times Speaker; he has also, as Lieutenant-Governor, presided over two sessions of the Schate. Mr. Husted has been eleven times a member and three times Speaker. Mr. Skinucer has eeen three limes and Mossra. Terry and Fennedy twice each a member. General Snape carries with him the experience of only a single Legislative time, like Hoskins, Raymond, Sanford and Sanuel Young, and like them, he will reflect high honor upon the position.

Glinka's popular opera "Life for the Czar."